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Gresham's Nursery

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

A
Descriptive
Price
List



2 MILES WEST ON MIDLOTHIAN PIKE
R. F. D. No. 9 • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA • Phone 82-2929

Gresham's Nursery

Located on U. S. Route No. 60, 2 miles west of Richmond on the Midlothian Pike, R. F. D. No. 9, Richmond—Phone 82-2929

WE EXERCISE the greatest care to keep our varieties pure and true to name, and at all times hold ourselves in readiness to replace stock that proves otherwise. It is mutually understood that in no instance shall Gresham's Nursery be held liable for an amount greater than the original purchase price. All orders accepted subject to stock on hand or circumstances beyond our control.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases.

ORDER EARLY—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent in late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send in your order early and it will be carefully filed until you desire it. Write the full and correct names of articles desired and prices as given in catalogue, using order sheet accompanying the catalogue, if possible.

OUR GUARANTEE on landscape plantings—Any plant material furnished and planted by us that fails to live through the first growing season after planting will be replaced by us at one-half of the original cost one time, PROVIDED the account has been paid in full according to terms of sale. No other guarantee either expressed or implied is recognized.

PLANTS SPECIALLY SELECTED at the Nursery will be sold at prices commensurate with the value of the specimen chosen, irrespective of the listed prices.

TERMS: Cash upon delivery unless otherwise arranged. However, we will be glad to discuss a payment plan if desired.

CLAIMS AND ADJUSTMENTS—Any error or omission on our part will be satisfactorily adjusted if notification is given within five days from receipt of goods. Damages in transit should be taken up immediately with your Express or Freight Agent: advise us at the same time which will help us to help you.

Prices in this Catalogue cancel previous quotations. We reserve the right to change these prices without notice.

B and B indicates Balled and Burlapped.

Evergreens

Green of every shade and hue, charmingly contrasted with blue, gold and gray, their foliage is always pleasing. Pyramidal or erect, globular or spreading, you can find forms for every fancy. For groups or screening, in shelter planting or hedges, you have nothing quite to equal them. In summer they are attractive, in winter they offer a comforting note to the bleak landscape and under the weight of ice and snow their great drooping branches lend enchantment and cheer.

CARE OF EVERGREENS

PLANTING. The hole which is to receive the plant should be much larger than the ball, and the surrounding soil loosened. When planting, the burlap should be removed where balls of earth are solid but when balls appear not to be solid it is advisable to place plant in hole, cover with earth partially, and cut off upper portion of burlap. In either case, fill in around ball with loose dirt nearly to top of ground and water so as to soak the soil around the ball thoroughly. After settling a few minutes, pull enough dirt around the top to complete the planting. Leave the soil around the plant saucer-shaped to catch water. This water process of planting requires no tamping of soil.

PRUNING. Most all evergreens are inclined to grow "open" and where compact specimens are wanted (and this is especially true of evergreens used along foundation walls), shearing should be done occasionally. In March or April, go over the whole tree with an ordinary hedge shear, clipping in the terminals. This causes the inside branches to develop and also new buds are formed where the cut is made. Thus a number of new branches are formed that hide the unsightly interior of open trees. They may be trimmed later in the summer also if desired.

TREATMENT FOR INSECTS: Red Spider. This little insect, almost too small to be seen with the naked eye, is generally dispersed throughout the country, living on weeds and other native growth. It does its worst damage during hot dry spells of early summer, causing evergreens to lose their vigor and become brownish looking in some cases. It can be readily controlled by one or more applications of sulphur dusted throughout the plant.

Bag Worm—These insects can be readily seen hanging from the foliage in cocoon-like bags, one to two inches long. If not checked they multiply very rapidly and will very often entirely defoliate and kill an evergreen. Remedy—hand-pick and burn or mash all worms.

CEDRUS—THE CEDAR

C. deodora. Indian cedar. A stately tree with foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading.

18 to 24 in.	2.50	4 to 5 ft.	7.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	5 to 6 ft.	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	6 to 7 ft.	15.00

C. libanotica. Cedar of Lebanon. The historical cedar used in the building of Solomon's Temple. Prices same as *C. deodora*.

CHAMAECYPARIS— RETINOSPORAS AND CYPRESS

C. lawsoniana glauca. Handsome pyramidal shape with foliage of a bluish, metallic hue.

18 to 24 in.	2.50	2 to 3 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00		

C. obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 2-3 ft. The most dwarf and compact of all the Cypress; very useful in the rock garden or tubs. The foliage is

rich green. Assumes an interesting, aged appearance.

12 to 15 in.	3.00	15 to 18 in.	4.50
18 to 24 in.	6.00		

C. pisifera filifera (Thread Retinospora). 15-20 ft. Has long drooping branches with bright green foliage. Very graceful and decorative, useful in all evergreen plantings.

15 to 18 in.	2.25	24 to 30 in.	4.50
18 to 24 in.	3.50	30 to 36 in.	6.00

C. pisifera plumosa (Plume Retinospora). Light green foliage, soft and feathery. When sheared, makes a compact plant which can be used either around the foundation of the house or as a lawn specimen.

18 to 24 in.	3.00	3 to 4 ft.	5.50
24 to 30 in.	3.50	4 to 5 ft.	7.50
30 to 36 in.	4.50	5 to 6 ft.	10.00

C. pisifera plumosa aurea (Goldenplume Retinospora). Bright golden yellow. A strikingly individual form which makes an interesting contrast against the usual green of evergreens. Prices same as *plumosa*.

C. pisifera squarrosa veitchii—Veitch's Silver Cypress. Pyramidal and dense in growth, with blue-green, feathery foliage. A beautiful evergreen and one good for grouping.

18 to 24 in.	2.50	3 to 4 ft.	5.50
24 to 30 in.	3.50	4 to 5 ft.	7.50
30 to 36 in.	4.50	5 to 6 ft.	10.00

CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA

C. glauca Chinese fir. Attractive trees with long, stiff, pointed leaves on horizontally spreading branches, pendulous at the ends. Gray blue texture.

2 to 3 ft.	5.00	5 to 6 ft.	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50	6 to 8 ft.	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	10.00		

JUNIPERUS—THE JUNIPERS

J. chinensis pfitzeriana juniper. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance.

15 to 18 in. spread	3.00	30 to 36 in. spread	7.50
18 to 24 in. spread	4.00	36 to 42 in. spread	10.00
24 to 30 in. spread	6.00	42 to 48 in. spread	15.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). A slender, columnar tree that is distinctively attractive. Foliage is gray-green in color.

18 to 24 in.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	6.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	5 to 6 ft.	7.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.00		

J. conferta (Litoralis). A pretty prostrate form, excellent for the rockery or in front of low evergreens.

12 to 15 in. spread	2.00	18 to 24 in. spread	4.00
15 to 18 in. spread	3.00		

J. excelsa stricta (Stricta Juniper). Compact, well-shaped pyramid with gray-green foliage. Very useful for formal effects. Also for foundations.

15 to 18 in.	3.00	30 to 36 in.	7.50
18 to 24 in.	4.00	36 to 42 in.	8.50
24 to 30 in.	6.00	42 to 48 in.	10.00

J. squamata meyeri (Meyer Juniper). A comparatively new variety, dwarf and of irregular habit of growth. The color is iridescent, the general effect being silvery blue, the tips taking purple tints in winter. A thing of great beauty in the rock garden.

15 to 18 in.	3.00	24 to 30 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	5.00		

J. virginiana (Redcedar). 30-50 ft. Useful where tall accents are needed or formal effects desired. Tall and slender, with rich, dark green foliage. Very hardy.

4 to 5 ft.	4.50	6 to 7 ft.	7.50
5 to 6 ft.	6.00	Larger sizes	3.00 per ft.

J. virginiana cannarti (Cannart Redcedar). 12-15 ft. Very deep, rich blackish-green foliage; dense-growing columnar form. Truly an aristocrat.

3 to 4 ft.	6.00	5 to 6 ft.	10.00
4 to 5 ft.	8.00	6 to 7 ft.	15.00

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar). Outstandingly popular because of its silvery blue-gray foliage and graceful feathery tipped branchlets. Very distinctive.

2 to 3 ft.	4.00	4 to 5 ft.	8.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	5 to 6 ft.	10.00

PICEA—THE SPRUCES

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). 80-100 ft. This evergreen is much appreciated for its very rapid growth, thriftiness, and heavy masses of dark green foliage. Adapts itself to almost any soil. Most satisfactory for windbreaks and hedges.

18 to 24 in.	2.50	4 to 5 ft.	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	5.00	5 to 6 ft.	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50	Larger sizes	3.50 per ft.

P. pungens glauca (Blue Colorado Spruce). 60-80 ft. An evergreen of similar habit to the above, with distinctly gray-blue foliage, which is dense and of a wonderful velvety texture. Priced on request.

P. pungens kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce). This is the bluest of the spruces. Similar habit of growth to above. Priced on request.

PINUS—THE PINES

P. montana mughus (Mugho Pine). Dwarf evergreen. Slow growing, very hardy, compact and neat in habit. Most valuable where a low, dense evergreen growth is desired.

15 to 18 in.	3.50	18 to 24 in.	5.00
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P. strobus (White Pine). 80-100 ft. A handsome, noble native with soft, feathery bluish-green foliage. The numerous cones lend a touch of the wide open spaces.

18 to 24 in.	3.00	4 to 5 ft.	7.50
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	5 to 6 ft.	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	6 to 7 ft.	15.00

P. cembra

P. nigri austriaca

P. palustris

P. sylvestris

Priced on request.

TAXUS—THE YEWS

T. taxus baccata (English Yew). Dark green foliage and reddish, flaky bark; spreading branches, forming a low, broad head.

15 to 18 in. 3.50 18 to 24 in. 5.00

T. cuspidata (Spreading Japanese Yew). Compact, spreading, with rich, dark green foliage and often bejeweled with brilliant crimson fruits in autumn. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. Likes shade or sun.

15 to 18 in. 4.00 30 to 36 in. 10.00
18 to 24 in. 6.00 36 to 42 in. 15.00
24 to 30 in. 8.00 42 to 48 in. 20.00

T. baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). 2-3 ft. A most useful plant for low plantings or large rock gardens, very rich green, handsome in the winter landscape.

12 to 15 in. 3.50 15 to 18 in. 5.00

T. media hicksi (Hicks Yew). 10-15 ft. Distinctly columnar form with upright branches. Exceptionally useful in lending the formal note.

15 to 18 in. 4.00 30 to 36 in. 10.00
18 to 24 in. 6.00 3 to 4 ft. 15.00
24 to 30 in. 7.50 4 to 5 ft. 22.50

T. cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). Used as single specimens and for hedges and windbreaks. One of the finest of the Japanese Yew, somewhat open in growth, with rich, dark green foliage. Particularly beautiful when covered with light green tips of new growth in the spring. A very choice evergreen.

15 to 18 in. 4.00 30 to 36 in. 12.00
18 to 24 in. 6.00 36 to 42 in. 17.50
24 to 30 in. 10.00 42 to 48 in. 20.00

THUJA—THE ARBORVITAE

T. occidentalis americana compacta (American Arborvitae). The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and dark green in color. They are unequalled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects. They may be kept at any height.

2 to 3 ft. 3.50 4 to 5 ft. 6.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.00 5 to 6 ft. 8.00

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). This small, dwarf evergreen is true to name, having a very round or globe-shaped outline. Very hardy, and made more dense and bushy by trimming. Ornamental, and most satisfactory.

12 to 15 in. 2.00 24 to 30 in. 5.50
15 to 18 in. 3.00 30 to 36 in. 7.50
18 to 24 in. 4.00

T. occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arborvitae). A well-known variety forming a broad pyramid, with conspicuous golden yellow foliage.

18 to 24 in. 3.50 3 to 4 ft. 6.00
2 to 3 ft. 4.50 4 to 5 ft. 7.00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). This is one of the very best of the Arborvitae. It is distinctly columnar in growth, while its glossy, dark green foliage is equally attractive both winter and summer. A formal plant, and fine for accents.

18 to 24 in. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 7.00
2 to 3 ft. 4.00 5 to 6 ft. 8.50
3 to 4 ft. 5.50

T. orientalis aurea nana (Biota) (Berckman's Golden Arborvitae). 3-5 ft. A gem for dwarf planting; compact, roundish shape, slightly pointed at the top; warm golden-yellow foliage.

15 to 18 in. 3.50 24 to 30 in. 6.00
18 to 24 in. 4.50 30 to 36 in. 7.50

T. orientalis elegantissima (Biota). 9-12 ft. A slender bushy tree covered in the spring with bright yellow foliage which becomes yellowish green in summer and a most attractive dark golden bronze in the winter.

18 to 24 in. 2.50 4 to 5 ft. 7.00
2 to 3 ft. 3.50 5 to 6 ft. 8.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.50 6 to 7 ft. 9.00

TSUGA—THE HEMLOCKS

T. canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). 75-90 ft. A most desirable evergreen tree, very graceful and adaptable for specimens or groups. The spreading horizontal branches create soft shadow effects; perfectly at home in the coldest or shadiest exposures.

18 to 24 in. 5.00 3 to 4 ft. 10.00
2 to 3 ft. 7.50 4 to 5 ft. 12.50

Azaleas

For breath-taking masses of color there is probably no plant to equal the Azalea. In its flowering season, an Azalea plant is covered with a solid sheet of brilliant bloom that almost completely conceals the foliage. Given a suitable setting, it can be a thing of extraordinary beauty.

Azaleas require extra care in the preparation of the ground before planting. They need a sour soil and plenty of water, although they resent soggy ground. Land that is naturally sweet or neutral can be made sour or acid by several different methods. One way is to remove the soil to a depth of several feet and replace it with a mixture of leaf-mold, manure, and acid loam. Aluminum sulphate is a safe chemical for creating an acid condition. If you wish to prepare your ground in this manner use one-fourth to one-half pound to a square yard, worked well into the top soil. When setting out the plants, at least a pint of the chemical should be added to each wheelbarrow load of soil.

Several times a year the plants will appreciate a dressing of the aluminum sulphate; in the fall it is good practice to scatter oak leaves among the Azalea plants so that they may decay there. Cottonseed meal and cow manure are good fertilizers but a small amount of aluminum sulphate should be added to the manure to make sure of its acidity.

Amoena superba. Dark purple flowers shaded darker toward the center. Hose-in-hose variety. Foliage is small dark glossy green. Compact and bushy.

6 to 8 in.	1.50	10 to 12 in.	2.50
8 to 10 in.	2.00	12 to 15 in.	3.00

Coral Bells. Coral pink shaded deeper in center, medium grower, flowers profusely produced. Small, round glossy foliage.

6 to 8 in.	2.50	10 to 12 in.	3.75
8 to 10 in.	3.00	12 to 15 in.	5.00

Firefly (Kaempferi Flower). Orange red. Plants are tall growers, bushy and unusually hardy.

10 to 12 in.	2.50	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	3.50	18 to 24 in.	7.50

Hexe—Crimson red flowers, late bloomer. Hose-in-hose variety.

6 to 8 in.	2.50	10 to 12 in.	3.75
8 to 10 in.	3.00	12 to 15 in.	5.00

Hinodegiri—Flowers scarlet. Most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas. A very profuse bloomer over a long period. A very popular Azalea.

6 to 8 in.	2.00	12 to 15 in.	4.50
8 to 10 in.	2.50	15 to 18 in.	6.00
10 to 12 in.	3.00		

Hinomayo—Somewhat like Hinodegiri in habit and blooms about the same time. Foliage slightly smaller. The flowers are clear soft shade of pink.

6 to 8 in.	2.50	10 to 12 in.	3.75
8 to 10 in.	3.00	12 to 15 in.	5.00

Indica alba (ledifolia alba). Pure white, vigorous grower; profuse-blooming plants covered with dull green foliage.

10 to 12 in.	2.50	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	3.50	18 to 24 in.	6.00

Kaempferi. Flowers are large and showy. Plants are tall, bushy growers and unusually hardy. Clear pink, dark pink, firey red, flame.

10 to 12 in.	2.50	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	3.50	18 to 24 in.	6.00

Lady Lilac. Beautiful lavender flowers on a compact, large-growing plant.

10 to 12 in.	2.50	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	3.50	18 to 24 in.	6.00

Macrantha. Large salmon red flowers; compact, dark, glossy foliage. Late blooming.

6 to 8 in.	2.50	10 to 12 in.	4.50
8 to 10 in.	3.50		

Pink Pearl. Double flowers of a lovely shade of salmon rose shaded lighter in center. Blooms in large clusters.

10 to 12 in.	3.00	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	4.00	18 to 24 in.	6.50

Poukhanensis. Clear lilac purple flowers with spotted purplish brown on the upper lobe; flowers are large, very fragrant; produced in great quantities in early May. Strong grower; hardy.

10 to 12 in.	2.50	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	3.50	18 to 24 in.	6.00

Purple King. Strong growing plant with large, beautiful, rosy purple flowers. Very outstanding.

10 to 12 in.	3.00	15 to 18 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	4.00	18 to 24 in.	6.50

Salmon Beauty. Large Salmon pink flowers of the hose-in-hose type. A real beauty.

6 to 8 in.	2.00	10 to 12 in.	3.00
8 to 10 in.	2.50	12 to 15 in.	4.50

Snow. Outstanding—pure white flowers, borne profusely in good-sized clusters; beautiful glossy green foliage.

6 to 8 in.	2.50	10 to 12 in.	4.50
8 to 10 in.	3.00	12 to 15 in.	5.00

Buxus-Boxwood

Boxwood plays a leading part in the history of American and English gardening. This plant aristocrat can boast of an enviable reputation, for its vigor, health, appearance, and adaptability have combined to make it an all-American choice for foundation and border plantings. Boxwood carries such an air of dignity, and yet simplicity, with it that it is distinctive in both large and small gardens.

Because Boxwood is so slow growing, fine old specimens are worth a small fortune, for they have been centuries in the making. Fortunately, smaller plants are also available, so that today's gardeners can enjoy their Box as it grows.

B. sempervirens—Bush-Box. The variety with small, dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges and formal gardens.

10 to 12 in.	1.50	15 to 18 in.	3.00
12 to 15 in.	2.00	18 to 21 in.	5.00
		21 to 24 in.	6.50
24 in. specimens		8.00	
30 in. specimens		10.00	
36 in. specimens		15.00	
42 in. specimens		20.00	
48 in. specimens		27.50	
54 in. specimens		35.00	
60 in. specimens		50.00	

Larger sizes priced on request.

B. suffruticosa—Dwarf Boxwood. This is the Old English variety, having small, dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 6 in. ....	.40	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 in. ....	.60	6.00	50.00
8 to 10 in.	1.50	16 to 18 in.	10.00
10 to 12 in.	3.00	18 to 20 in.	12.50
12 to 14 in.	5.00	20 to 22 in.	18.00
14 to 16 in.	7.00	22 to 24 in.	25.00
		24 to 27 in.	30.00

Also a few beautiful old specimen pieces from 2 to 4 ft. in height. Prices quoted on request.

Broadleaf Evergreens

Modern Home-Plantings cannot be considered as complete—or hardly begun—if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broadleaf Evergreens. They are needed for the green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in winter when warmth and color are demanded.

Abelia grandiflora—A. rupestris. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers.

15 to 18 in.	1.75	30 to 36 in.	4.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00	36 to 42 in.	5.00
24 to 30 in.	3.00	42 to 48 in.	7.50

Acuba japonica variegata—Gold-dust Tree. Yellow spotted leaves.

18 to 24 in.	4.00	24 to 30 in.	5.50
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BERBERIS—THE BARBERRY

B. julianae (Wintergreen Barberry). Hardy, erect plant of compact growth

with spiny glossy green leaves throughout the winter. Flowers yellow in spring.

15 to 18 in.	3.50	24 to 30 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	5.00	30 to 36 in.	7.50

B. triacanthophora (Threespine Barberry). Narrow leaves, bright green on the upper side and gray-green beneath. Blue-black berries and low-spreading, dense growth. Hardy.

15 to 18 in.	3.00	18 to 24 in.	4.00
		24 to 30 in.	6.00

B. verruculosa (Warty Barberry). Small, spiny foliage, dark green above, white beneath. Black fruit. 2 to 3 ft.

12 to 15 in.	3.00	15 to 18 in.	4.00
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COTONEASTER

Plant these berried shrubs in the sun in well-drained soil.

C. franchetti—A spreading shrub. Leaves oval, quite small, similar to Boxwood. Produces white flowers in early spring followed by showy crimson berries which are retained all winter.

15 to 18 in.	2.00	30 to 36 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00	3 to 4 ft.	7.50
24 to 30 in.	4.00		

C. salicifolia (Willow-leaf Cotoneaster). Evergreen. White flowers. Bright red fruit.

18 to 24 in.	3.00	24 to 30 in.	4.00
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C. horizontalis. Prostrate Cotoneaster). A dwarf shrub with horizontal branches and small dark green leaves. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant. We have these in pots.

4 in. pots	2.00	6 inch pots	3.00
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ELEAGNUS

E. fruitlandi. Large pointed leaves, with a silvery sheen on under sides.

E. pungens. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, creamy-white fragrant flowers produced in late fall. A beautiful shrub. Strong grower and especially suitable for adverse conditions and hedges. Special prices for hedges.

15 to 18 in.	1.50	24 to 30 in.	3.50
18 to 24 in.	2.50	30 to 36 in.	5.00
		3 to 4 ft.	6.00

EUONYMUS

E. patens. Semi-Evergreen Shrub. Pink fruit.

15 to 18 in.	2.50	24 to 30 in.	4.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00	30 to 36 in.	5.50

Euonymus vine. (See under Vines).

ILEX—THE HOLLIES

The Holly is a much loved plant. We list a number of the most popular. Will be glad to quote on any other varieties.

I. aquifolium (English Holly). One of the finest of all, with large, distinct foliage. Red berries.

18 to 24 in.	5.00	30 to 36 in.	7.50
24 to 30 in.	6.50	36 to 48 in.	10.00

I. cassine (Dahoon Holly) from the lower South. Berries dull red.

I. cornuta burfordi (Chinese Holly). A handsome plant with shiny green leaves and large red berries. One of the outstanding hollies.

15 to 18 in.	4.50	30 to 36 in.	10.00
18 to 24 in.	5.00	3 to 4 ft.	12.50
24 to 30 in.	7.50	4 to 5 ft.	17.50 up

I. crenata convexa (bullata). Dwarf form with drooping branches and glossy, almost round leaves.

15 to 18 in.	3.00	24 to 30 in.	7.50
18 to 21 in.	4.00	30 to 36 in.	10.00 up
21 to 24 in.	5.00		

I. crenata helleri. 8 to 10 inches tall. Dwarf.

6 to 8 in. spread 2.50	8 to 10 in. spread 3.50
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I. crenata microphylla. The little leaf Japanese Holly has leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or less in length.

12 to 15 in.	2.50	24 to 30 in.	7.50
15 to 18 in.	3.50	30 to 36 in., sheared	10.00 up
18 to 24 in.	5.00		

I. crenata rotundifolia (Large leaf Japanese Holly). Especially glossy round leaves. Larger than Microphylla. Very popular. Excellent for hedges.

15 to 18 in.	2.50	24 to 30 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	3.75	30 to 36 in. spread 10.00	7.50

I. glabra (Inkberry). Native black-berried holly which does well almost everywhere.

18 to 24 in.	3.00	30 to 36 in.	5.00
24 to 30 in.	4.00	3 to 4 ft.	7.50

I. opaca (American Holly). A slow-growing native tree, having short branches, thorny leaves and bright red berries in winter. Our plants are nursery grown and have good root system. Berry Plants.

18 to 24 in.	3.50	3 to 4 ft.	7.50
2 to 3 ft.	5.00	4 to 5 ft.	10.00
		5 to 6 ft.	15.00

Larger sizes priced on request.

KALMIA

K. latifolia (Calico Bush). A beautiful native broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometricaly shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups.

18 to 24 in.	3.50	30 to 36 in.	7.50
24 to 30 in.	5.00		

LEUCOTHOE

L. catesbaei. Drooping Leucothoe. 3-4 ft. Graceful, pendulous branches of heavy shining green foliage; profuse creamy white delicate, fragrant blossoms borne in long drooping racemes. Valuable for planting under trees and other shady spots. Winter turns the leaves to a purplish red tint.

12 to 15 in.	1.50	18 to 24 in.	3.00
15 to 18 in.	2.00	24 to 30 in.	5.00

LIGUSTRUM

L. lucidum. This fine broad-leaved evergreen is a native of the South. The leaves are large, bright, shiny. May be pruned in any desired shape.

15 to 18 in.	2.00	30 to 36 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50	36 to 42 in.	7.50
24 to 30 in.	4.00	42 to 48 in.	10.00

L. japonica. Upright in growth, large pear-shaped leaves with white flowers, black berries, good for screening.

2 to 3 ft.	2.50	4 to 5 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	5 to 6 ft.	6.50

MAHONIA

M. aquifolium. Oregon Holly grade. An evergreen to 3 feet or more, with clusters of yellow flowers in early spring. The foliage turns bronzy in winter.

15 to 18 in.	3.00	18 to 24 in.	4.00
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M. bealei japonica. Leather-leaf Holly-grape. A shrub to 12 feet. Small yellow flowers with lily-of-the-valley fragrance. Large clusters of grape-like fruit.

15 to 18 in.	2.50	24 to 30 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	3.50	30 to 36 in.	7.50

NANDINA

N. domestica. An evergreen shrub which grows well in sun and is not particular as to soil conditions if the drainage is good. The white flowers are produced in panicles and are followed by red berries in winter. The foliage becomes a beautiful red color from the effects of cold.

15 to 18 in.	2.00	24 to 30 in.	3.50
18 to 24 in.	2.75	30 to 36 in.	5.00

OSMANTHUS

O. fortunei. A shrub to 6 feet with holly-like leaves and fragrant flowers.

18 to 24 in.	4.00	30 to 36 in.	6.00
24 to 30 in.	5.00		

O. ilicifolius (aquifolium). Small white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. Holly leaves.

15 to 18 in.	2.50	24 to 30 in.	6.00
18 to 24 in.	4.00	30 to 36 in.	7.50

PHOTINIA

P. serrulata. A large growing shrub attractive because of its large crinkly serrated leaves that are red when they come from the bud like a bloom in the spring, later turning a dark bronzy green, and for its profusion of red berries in the old plants. Good grower in almost any soil.

18 to 24 in.	4.00	30 to 36 in.	7.50
24 to 30 in.	5.50	36 to 48 in.	10.00

PRUNUS

P. laurocerasus. The cherry laurels are nice shrubs with large evergreen foliage which is amenable to shearing.

2 to 3 ft.	4.00	4 to 5 ft.	7.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	5 to 6 ft.	10.00

P. laurocerasus. Offeinalis. English laurel.

18 to 24 in.	3.50	24 to 30 in.	4.50
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PIERIS—ANDROMEDA

P. floribunda (Mountain Andromeda). 3-4 ft. Invaluable for planting in the shade. Makes a low, compact, evergreen shrub, with small, dark green leaves and masses of white flowers in the spring. A happy addition to the rock garden.

12 to 15 in.	3.00	18 to 24 in.	6.00
15 to 18 in.	4.00		

P. japonica (Japanese Andromeda). 5-6 ft. Thick, shiny leaves, turning bronze in winter, with drooping clusters of small, white flowers in May. Grows slowly and does best in a moist, partially shaded place.

12 to 15 in.	3.00	18 to 24 in.	6.00
15 to 18 in.	4.00		

PYRACANTHA—FIRETHORN

Truly a gem among the broad-leaved evergreens. Dark green leaves, small white flowers, but most beautiful of all are the great, gorgeous clusters of berries which appear in late summer. Exceptionally handsome when trained against a wall. All of our Pyracantha are pot grown to assure safe transplanting.

P. coccinea lalandi. Orange-red berries.

18 to 24 in.	6 inch pot	2.50
2 to 3 ft.	6 inch pot	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	6 inch pot	5.00

P. coccinea. Red berries.

18 to 24 in.	6 inch pot	3.00
2 to 3 ft.	6 inch pot	4.00

P. coccinea gibbsi. Coral-red berries. Spreading habit.

18 to 24 in.	6 inch pot	3.00
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P. coccinea pauciflora. Low dense habit and very thorny; corymbs small; yellowish red berries; well-suited for hedges.

18 to 24 in.	6 inch pot	3.00
24 to 30 in.	6 inch pot	4.00

VIBURNUM

Rhytidophyllum. Leather-leaf Viburnum. A shrub to 10 feet with large wrinkled foliage. White flowers and red fruit which turns black.

15 to 18 in.	3.00	24 to 30 in.	5.00
18 to 24 in.	4.00	30 to 36 in.	7.50

Rhododendrons

It is impossible to grow over-enthusiastic about Rhododendrons, for they are among the most ornamental of all garden plants. They grow into large, shapely shrubs that demand and deserve a conspicuous place in plantings large enough to accommodate them. Even in the winter their broad, leathery, evergreen foliage is very pleasing.

As is fitting for a plant of such noble bearing, the Rhododendron is somewhat exacting as to soil and location. It needs to be planted in a mixture of leaf-mold, peat, and sandy loam, in a spot protected from hot sunshine and heavy winds. The soil should be kept moist but well drained, and a winter mulch over the roots should be maintained.

When given the shade or partial sunlight, well-drained location it needs, the Rhododendron will reward the gardener with magnificent blooms and luxuriant growth. There are many beautiful hybrids. We do not grow the hybrid; can price and furnish these on short notice.

Our stock:

R. catawbiense. 6-9 ft. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers deep lavender.

R. maximum—Great Laurel. 8-12 ft. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of light pink flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense.
 18 to 24 in. 3.50 30 to 36 in. 7.50
 24 to 30 in. 6.00

Hybrid priced on request.

Magnolias

As Southern as mint-julep is this aristocratic plant. Its thick, polished leaves and striking, sweet-scented flowers long ago earned for it a foremost place among the flowering trees grown by southerners. Both evergreen and deciduous varieties are grown; the evergreen ones are not hardy far north, but some of them, such as the Bull Bay, grow into glorious specimens in favored locations in the South. Unbelievably lovely are the deciduous sorts which flaunt their blooms early in the spring before the leaves appear. The Magnolia is so firmly established in the tradition of the old South that it deserves an honored place in every home garden.

Magnolias are not difficult to grow. They need a soil that is well supplied with leaf-mold and a location where they will be protected from strong winds. They are best transplanted in the spring before growth starts; pruning to improve the form of the plants may be necessary from time to time.

EVERGREEN MAGNOLIAS

M. grandiflora (Bull Bay). A magnificent native evergreen sometimes growing as tall as 80 feet. It makes an impressive pyramid of dark green foliage and for several months produces great creamy white flowers, followed by oval seed-pods from which the red seeds protrude.

18 to 24 in. 2.50	5 to 6 ft. 12.50
2 to 3 ft. 3.50	6 to 7 ft. 20.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.00	7 to 8 ft. 25.00
4 to 5 ft. 7.50	

Large specimen trees priced on request.

M. virginiana (glauca). Sweet Bay. In lowland woods along the Atlantic the Sweet Bay flourishes. Its foliage is glossy blue-green, and its 3-inch white flowers very fragrant. Does best in a moist place. Priced on request.

followed by red fruit 4 inches long.
Priced on request.

M. kobus. Becomes a large tree with white flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Flowers before the leaves appear.
Priced on request.

M. lennei purpurea. Beautiful in spring when covered with profusion of pink to purple flowers before leaves appear. Priced on request.

M. liliiflora nigra. Flowers dark purple outside, pale purple inside.
 18 to 24 in. 3.50 3 to 4 ft. 7.50
 2 to 3 ft. 5.00 4 to 5 ft. 10.00

M. soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Small tree with very large white flowers more or less purplish outside and often fragrant. Very popular.

18 to 24 in. 6.00	2 to 3 ft. 7.50
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M. stellata (Star Magnolia). A round bush not over 10 to 12 feet high. Pure white flowers 3 inches across, before the leaves appear.

18 to 24 in. 4.50	4 to 5 ft. 12.50
2 to 3 ft. 6.00	5 to 6 ft. 17.50
3 to 4 ft. 10.00	

DECIDUOUS MAGNOLIAS

M. acuminata. Cucumber-tree. A fast-growing pyramidal tree with wide oval leaves. Greenish yellow flowers

Flowering Trees

These beautiful trees may be seen in their glory during the blooming season throughout Richmond. Everyone who has seen them has a deep desire to possess the same thing for himself.

Planting. To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching, if necessary, with well-decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and pouring in several buckets of water to run the soil to the roots. It is advisable to stake trees to prevent windshake until they attach themselves to the ground. Also we want to emphasize the necessity of a mulch after planting. This consists of straw (or similar material) placed around the base of the tree about 6 or 8 inches high and a little wider than the width of the hole. Allow this to stay on one year and it will practically insure the tree's life.

CERASUS—THE FLOWERING CHERRIES

The Flowering Cherries are among the choicest trees that have come to us from the Orient. Blooming as they do in earliest spring, they burst in full glory upon a dull and unsuspecting landscape. The trees are quite varied in form; they may be sturdy, upright specimens, branching bushes, or weeping forms. The double and single flowers range from white to deep rosy pink. By a judicious choice of varieties, the home gardener may have a display of bloom for several weeks.

C. autumnalis. Light pink. Fall Flowering Variety.

C. kwanzan. This is one of the widely planted double flowers. In bud stage they are almost red but open to a rosy pink.

C. mt. fuji. This very lovely variety of flowering cherry with large, double white flowers that are produced in great abundance. A tree in full bloom seems to be covered with snow. In habit of growth it is small and bush-like with spreading branches that grow upward from trunk.

C. siebold naden. A variety producing semi-double blooms, pale pink in color, short stemmed clusters. Prices on the above flowering cherries:

3 to 4 ft.	5.00	6 to 7 ft.	10.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00	5 to 6 ft. B & B	10.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50	6 to 7 ft. B & B	15.00

Larger sizes priced on request.

C. subhutella pendula (Weeping Japanese Cherry). Soft pink blooms make a spectacular showing on the drooping branches of this tree. The trunk is about 6 feet tall and from it grows the large umbrella-like head, very graceful, and a striking specimen when planted on the lawn.

1 year head 5 to 6 ft. tall.....	6.00
2 year head 5 to 6 ft. tall.....	7.50
Heavy Specimen	10.00 to 20.00

Larger sizes priced on request.

CERCIS—JUDAS TREE

C. canadensis (Red Bud or American Judas). A fast-growing, round-headed tree, with large, leathery, heart shaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish - purple flowers before the leaves appear.

3 to 4 ft.	2.50	5 to 6 ft.	5.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	6 to 8 ft. B & B	7.50

C. chinensis (Chinese Redbud). 12-15 ft. A handsome, compact tree, with a great abundance of large, deep pink blossoms which appear before the leaves in the early spring. One of the most beautiful of the flowering trees.

2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

CRATAEGUS

Crataegus crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A small tree with white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruit. Orange and scarlet foliage in the fall.

3 to 4 ft.	5.00	5 to 6 ft.	8.50
4 to 5 ft.	6.00	6 to 8 ft.	12.50

C. oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). A tree to 15 feet with white flowers in May and brilliant red fruit which lasts almost all winter. Priced same as above.

C. oxyacantha pauli (Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn). Striking double bright scarlet flowers. It blooms freely and is the most popular of the Hawthorn family. Makes a splendid hedge. Priced same as above.

C. phænopyrum (cordata). Washington Hawthorn. A slender tree about 25 feet tall, with white flowers followed by bright red fruit in clusters. Foliage turns scarlet in autumn. Very hardy. Priced same as above.

PRUNUS

P. armeniaca (Flowering Apricot). Small Small tree with pinkish or white flowers before the leaves, followed by yellowish fruit marked with a red cheek.

P. thunder cloud (Purple-leaf Cherry Plum). A small tree with deep rich purple foliage which retains its color during the entire season. The small, pale pink flowers are followed by dark red fruit.

P. cerasifera pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). An attractive little tree with purple foliage, white flowers and blackish purple fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	3.50	5 to 6 ft.	6.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	6 to 8 ft.	7.50

P. glandulosa alba plena (Double White-flowering Almond). See under Flowering Shrubs.

P. glandulosa sinensis (Double Pink-flowering Almond). See under Flowering Shrubs.

PRUNUS PERSICA— (FLOWERING PEACH)

P. persica rubra. Double-Red. A most beautiful small tree, rarely over 20 feet tall, at its blossoming time in May. Every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	2.50	4 to 5 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50		

P. persica alba. Double-white. Same as Red except in its beautiful clear white flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	2.50	4 to 5 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

Dogwoods

CORNUS—THE DOGWOODS

Picturesque and charming is the Dogwood tree of eastern woods and gardens. Its dainty white blooms are a welcome sight in the spring landscape, and at all seasons the shapely tree is a decided asset. Its horizontal branches are clothed with green foliage that assumes beautiful fall coloring, enlivened by scarlet fruits.

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). This is the white Dogwood known and loved by all who have seen it growing wild. It reaches a height of 15 to 25 feet and is covered with bracts of large single white flowers in spring. Scarlet berries in the fall.

2 to 3 ft.	2.50	5 to 6 ft.	7.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	6 to 8 ft.	10.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	8 to 10 ft.	15.00

C. florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). An enchanting creation with

lovely pink flowers. A charming combination is made by planting the pink and white varieties together.

18 to 24 in.	3.00	4 to 5 ft.	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	5.00	5 to 6 ft.	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50		

Keep plants and trees watered well during dry seasons, cultivate the ground and keep all weeds hoed out. Give light feedings of well-rotted manure or fertilizer if needed, but do not overdo it.

Flowering Crab Apples

Among our finest trees are the Flowering Crab Apples. They are more useful and more ornamental than many plants that have been introduced from abroad, but because they are native to this country, they are often overlooked. The Crabs "have everything"; floriferousness over a long season, good color range, rich fragrance, and a profusion of sparkling fruits. In the early spring garden a Flowering Crab can easily dominate the scene.

The fruits of the Flowering Crabs are a joy to the eye and a delight to the birds. These fruits, indeed, are often one of the chief reasons for planting the Crabs, for they make even a small yard or garden a mecca for birds for a long time every season.

Just as the flowers vary in color from white through many shades of pink and red, the fruits assume many different sizes and colors. Some of the tiny apples are no larger than cherries, but a few are large enough to be used for making jelly. In color they range through green, yellow, orange, scarlet, and crimson. No matter what size or color they may be, they are a favorite tid-bit for the birds.

Flowering Crab Apples form another group of native American Trees that are decorative all year long. In the spring their pink, white, or red flowers obscure the branches. The tree itself is so well formed that it would be ornamental if it never bloomed at all. But in addition to its blooms, it boasts bright-colored fruits in late summer and fall.

The Crabs combine dainty appearance with rugged health, which should recommend them to any gardener. The trees are covered with clean, insect-free foliage all summer, and even in the winter their bare branches make a picturesque sight. The Crabs behave well in ordinary garden soil; in fact, they tolerate conditions that would mean the end of many flowering trees. They may be sheared into symmetrical shapes for formal use, or may be allowed to go their own way. They are hardy over most of the country.

M. adstringens, Hopa (Hopa Crab). A large-flowering purple-leaf Crab with purple-red flowers.

M. floribunda (Showy Crab). A profuse-blooming, large bush or tree to 25 feet, bearing 1½-inch rose-red flowers which fade nearly white. These are followed by tiny yellow fruit about ¼ inch in diameter.

M. floribunda scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). Small pyramidal tree bearing a profuse crop of semi-double pale pink flowers. This is followed by large yellow fruit which is often used for making jelly.

M. halliana parkmani (Parkman Crab). An informally awkward tree when young which becomes more respectable with age. It is a free bloomer, bearing double, bright rose-red flowers

followed by purplish fruit ¼ inch in diameter. One of the most reliable of the flowering Crab Apples.

M. niedzwetzkyana (Redvein Crab). A quite large Crab Apple with red bark and wood; even the leaves are tinged red on the nerves. The flowers are deep red and the little apples are purple-red both inside and out. In fact, we might say that everything about the tree is some shade of red.

M. purpurea eleyi (Eley Crab). A shapely tree to 10 feet which covers itself in spring with a mass of little red blooms against the purple branches. The foliage, which follows the blossom, is light reddish purple, and this is followed by a heavy crop of dark red fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	3.50	5 to 6 ft. B & B	7.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	6 to 8 ft. B & B	10.00

Shade ~ Trees

So cool and restful in their green clothing, in winter their bare branches are a joy to every lover of nature. Nothing can compare to the majesty of a full-grown tree. Nature gives us trees to keep us from feeling too important, and whether we hear the winds whistling through their branches in a storm, or listen to a gentle breeze merely rustling their leaves on a summer day, they have a calming influence on the spirit of humanity. Plant trees, and as you learn to know and love them you will find life broader and richer from their influence.

Planting. To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching, if necessary, with well-decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and water thoroughly so as to run the soil to the roots. It is advisable to stake trees to prevent windshake until they attach themselves to the ground. Also we want to emphasize the necessity of a mulch after planting. This consists of straw (or similar material) placed around the base of the tree about 6 or 8 inches high and a little wider than the width of the hole. Allow this to stay on one year and it will practically insure the tree's life.

ACER—THE MAPLES

A. *palmatum atropurpureum* (Bloodleaf Japanese Maple). 6-8 ft. A good, dwarf tree with rich purple-red leaves all summer. Distinctive, slow growing; does best in the sun.

15 to 18 in.	3.50	2 to 3 ft.	7.50
18 to 24 in.	5.00		

A. *rubrum* (Red or Scarlet Maple). 60-80 ft. A tall, spreading tree, colorful in the spring with clusters of reddish flowers, and in the fall afire with brilliant foliage. Succeeds in wet situations where no other Maple will thrive.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	8 to 10 ft.	7.50
10 to 12 ft.			12.50
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.			17.50

A. *saccharum* (Sugar Maple). 50-75 ft. A magnificent tree for lawns, streets, or drives. It grows well except in damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close about its trunk. Rich autumn coloring of yellow and scarlet.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	8 to 10 ft.	7.50
10 to 12 ft.			12.50
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.			17.50 up

BETULA—THE BIRCHES

B. *alba* (European White Birch). 30-50 ft. A tall, graceful tree of moderately quick growth, with spray-like branches and silvery white bark. Excellent as a specimen tree for the lawn and for group planting.

4 to 6 ft.	5.00	8 to 10 ft.	10.00
6 to 8 ft.	7.50		

FAGUS—THE BEECH

F. *americana* (American Beech). 80-100 ft. A handsome native tree, slow-growing, with clean, smooth, gray bark. Autumn turns the foliage to a brilliant golden yellow. Valuable for timber, windbreaks, specimen trees or hedges. Prefers sandy, or loamy alkaline soil.

6 to 8 ft.	7.50	10 to 12 ft.	15.00
8 to 10 ft.	10.00		

F. *sylvatica purpurea* (Purple or Copper Beech). 25-30 ft. Very handsome medium sized tree abundantly covered with rich purple colored foliage.

3 to 4 ft.	7.50	5 to 6 ft.	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	10.00	6 to 8 ft.	20.00

GINKGO

G. *biloba* (Maidenhair-tree). 75-100 ft. An unusual and picturesque tree with leaves shaped like maidenhair fern; bears cones. Perfectly hardy, easily grown in good soil, and immune from disease. An excellent street tree.

4 to 6 ft.	5.00	6 to 8 ft.	7.50
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KOELREUTERIA

K. *paniculata* (Goldenrain-tree). 25-30 ft. A very decorative tree that thrives in difficult locations which are subject to dry, hot winds. Enormous panicles of bright yellow flowers in July; large seed pods hang on a long time after the flowers disappear. Also called Varnish-tree.

4 to 6 ft.	5.00	8 to 10 ft.	12.50
6 to 8 ft.	8.00		

LIQUIDAMBAR

L. styraciflora (Sweetgum). 75-100 ft. Nothing can surpass the rich, brilliant autumn coloring of the Sweetgum; thrives in swampy or moist places; the interesting corky bark exudes a sweet, aromatic sap.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	10 to 12 ft.	10.00
8 to 10 ft.	7.50		
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.	15.00		

LIRIODENDRON

L. tulipifera (Tuliptree). 100-150 ft. A handsome, noble tree with broad leaves and adorned in spring with tulip-like flowers of green, orange, and yellow; autumn turns the leaves to rich golden yellow; grows rapidly. Also called Tulip Poplar.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	10 to 12 ft.	10.00
8 to 10 ft.	7.50		
12 to 14 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.	15.00		

PLATANUS

P. orientalis (American Planetree or Sycamore). 75-100 Ft. A majestic tree, most outstanding because of its habit of continually shedding its bark.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	10 to 12 ft.	10.00
8 to 10 ft.	7.50		
12 to 14 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.	15.00		

QUERCUS—THE OAKS

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 75-90 ft. The gradually spreading branches form a round topped head spectacular in its brilliant scarlet fall coloring. Does well in dry situation.

6 to 8 ft.	7.50	10 to 12 ft.	12.50
8 to 10 ft.	10.00		
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.	17.50		

Q. palustrius (Pin Oak). It is the most popular of all Oaks. Foliage is deep shining green in autumn, fading to a brilliant scarlet. For street and avenue planting it has no superior.

6 to 8 ft.	7.50	10 to 12 ft.	12.50
8 to 10 ft.	10.00		
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.	17.50		

Q. phellos (Willow Oak). Long, willow-like foliage, silvery beneath.

6 to 8 ft.	7.50	10 to 12 ft.	12.50
8 to 10 ft.	10.00		
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.	17.50		

SALIX—WILLOW

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). 40-50 ft. Well known and loved is this graceful tree with its lacy, whiplike branches drooping to the very ground. Especially attractive in the waterside planting.

4 to 5 ft.	2.00	6 to 8 ft.	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00		

TILIA—THE LINDENS

T. americana (American Linden). 75-90 ft. One of the finest native trees, forming a handsome round head with large, heart-shaped foliage, and in June is covered with clouds of fragrant, greenish-yellow flowers which are beloved by honey bees. Does well in most any soil if not too hot and dry, and grows very rapidly. Priced on request.

T. cordata (ulmifolia) (Littleleaf European Linden). 70-100 ft. The ideal tree for street or lawn planting. The tree is tall growing but low headed; the leaves are dark green and remain in good color until late autumn. Priced on request.

ULMUS—THE ELMS

U. americana (American Elm). 80-100 ft. Great, lofty arching branches; one of America's foremost trees; majestic, a veritable tower of strength, grace and beauty. Fairly rapid growing, adaptable for street, lawn or specimen planting; should have plenty of space, however, to spread.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	10 to 12 ft.	10.00
8 to 10 ft.	7.50		
10 to 12 ft. — 2 in. cal.		12.50	
10 to 12 ft. — 2½ in. cal.			15.00

U. foliacea suberosa (Corkbark Elm). 50-60 ft. Pyramidal shaped, small leaves. Not so tall growing, this tree makes an excellent lawn specimen. The bark is interestingly rugged and corky.

6 to 8 ft.	5.00	10 to 12 ft.	10.00
8 to 10 ft.	7.50		
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.		15.00	

U. pumila (Chinese Elm). 50-75 ft. Forms a symmetrical head with small glabrous leaves. Grows very rapidly, and thrives even in poor soil.

4 to 6 ft.	3.50	8 to 10 ft.	7.50
6 to 8 ft.	5.00	10 to 12 ft.	10.00
10 to 12 ft. — 2 to 2½ in. cal.		12.50	

LARGE TREES PRICED ON REQUEST

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

In diversity of form, variety of species, contrast of foliage and variation of blossom this group holds unusual interest and as a group they prove to be the finishing touches of virtually all landscape plantings. With trees we have made our bolder outlines and shaded the grounds—but we use deciduous shrubs to soften the borders or edges of drives, walks and boundaries; to emphasize some lawn feature; to mellow rigid lines or sharp angles; to fill depressions; to screen objectionable views; to cover slopes or divide areas. From early spring, yes, even late winter, they unfold their wondrous bowers of yellow, pink, white and red flowers on backgrounds of purple, yellow, light and dark green foliage. The attractive fruits and berries often adhere after autumn has spread its brilliant colors on the foliage. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

There is frequently a tendency to overplant in the attempt of immediate effect. Do not be impatient as it takes several years to grow mature plants. So, in planning your requirements, here is a general rule to apply: On real good soil the spread of a shrub usually approximates the height; in other words, a five to six foot shrub will spread just about that much. Of course, there will naturally be exceptions to this rule.

Dig holes and plant as deeply as they stood in the nursery row. Shake the plants so the soil will sift into the roots. Some shrubs have great masses of fibrous roots and if the soil is merely thrown on top, they will surely die. Contact with every root insures growth, so work the earth carefully through these masses.

At the time of planting, it is beneficial to prune shrubs by taking off at least a third of the tops.

The pruning after development frequently causes confusion. "Prune when the knife is sharp" has long been a saying and few, if any, shrubs were ever killed by pruning. One time is really no better than another; but, unless otherwise necessary, you will find that the best results are obtained by light pruning immediately after the blossoms fall. Heavy pruning at any time will cause the plants to put aside their blossom-forming buds and make wood growth, and you lose or lessen the next season's blossom. That is why light pruning is suggested annually or biennially. Pruning in the dormant stage is not injurious and some plants can be so much better shaped when the branches are defoliated. In all pruning it is suggested to not bob off the tops and make hedges of your massed plants. This causes a new "break" or ugly offset, giving them a two-story effect. Shorten the canes to side branches so they will develop all the natural tendency or other characteristics of the plant. To remove canes, cut close to the crowns as this causes them to renew naturally from the bottoms. Now for the perpetual exceptions—all terminal blooming plants like hydrangeas, hypericum, bush roses, etc., that bloom on the "tips" of the new growth, need severe pruning if large blossoms are wanted. Constantly renew this young wood by pruning in the dormant and semi-dormant period only. On all shrubs, cut out all dead and old wood. Lilacs should be pruned only once every six or seven years, and then cut back hard. Nothing benefits a shrub more than proper pruning. When done correctly, you will be rewarded with a wealth of bloom and beauty of shape.

Aronia arbutifolia (Red Choke-berry).

An ornamental shrub to 10 feet with red fruit in autumn, which remains through winter.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	2.00
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BERBERIS—BARBERRY**Berberis thunbergi** (Japanese Barberry).

Variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

12 to 18 in. ....	.75	24 to 30 in.	1.75
18 to 24 in.	1.25	30 to 36 in.	2.50

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Redleaf Japanese Barberry). Very colorful and possesses the same merits as the green leaved Barberry, but needs the sun to bring out the red of the leaves.

12 to 18 in.	1.25	24 to 30 in.	2.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	30 to 36 in.	3.50

B. truehedge columnberry (Upright Barberry). Compact-growing, upright plants with heavy foliage which takes on brilliant autumn tints. Makes beautiful specimens or hedges.

Priced on request.

BUDDLEIA—BUTTERFLY BUSH

Butterfly-bush. These fine shrubs, beloved by butterflies, grow from 5 to 10 feet tall and bear long spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers during the late summer and fall. They should be pruned back hard every year.

B. Ile De France. This splendid new Buddleia will be wanted by everyone. Grows into a well-shaped bush 4 to 6 feet tall and carries a mass of brilliant rosy purple, fragrant flower-spikes.

B. Pink Charming. Lovely lavender pink sprays of flowers. This is a magnificent variety.

B. Royal Red. The flower-spikes are long, beautiful shade of red.

B. White Beauty.

Prices for the above:

1 year	1.50	3 year	3.00
2 year	2.00		

CALLICARPA—FRENCH MULBERRY

C. americana (Beautyberry). A shrub to 6 feet with 6-inch foliage and bluish flowers from May to July, followed by violet fruit. Not hardy North.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

C. purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry). 4-5 ft. Pink-tinted blossoms in August are followed by little clusters of shiny deep mauve berries studded along the willowy branches. Superb for autumn cutting.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

CALYCANTHUS

C. floridus (Sweetshrub). 6-8 ft. An old garden favorite with chocolate-colored blossoms. The blossoms and leaves give off a delicious, sweet fragrance, especially when crushed. A truly fine, old-fashioned shrub.

18 to 24 in.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	3.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	4.00

CARYOPTERIS—BLUE SPIREA

Masticanthus (Blue Spirea). A free-flowering shrub, growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late-blooming shrubs. Excellent for low-growing hedge.

15 to 18 in.	1.50	18 to 24 in.	2.00
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CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA

Spikes of white flowers with a peppery odor. Blooms all summer. Likes semi-shade. A nicely shaped plant. Priced on request.

CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA

C. cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). An early-blooming shrub to 10 feet with brilliant scarlet flowers. Rich, spicy fragrance. Grown as a specimen plant or a hedge, it makes a fine showing.

18 to 24 in.	2.00	3 to 4 ft.	5.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00		

C. maulei (Dwarf Flowering Quince). A very desirable shrub of low-growing habit. Its graceful spiny branches are filled with small orange-scarlet flowers in March with yellow fruit in autumn. 3 feet. Priced on request.

DEUTZIAS

The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. These shrubs, are hardy, vigorous adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house. Flowering period, May, June.

D. gracilis. A very graceful small plant full of graceful sprays of white flowers. Does well in part shade and in the sun. Dwarf.

15 to 18 in.	1.50	24 to 30 in.	3.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00		

D. pride of rochester. Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

EUONYMUS

E. alatus (Winged Euonymus). 8-10 ft. An unusual shrub of compact habit, with yellowish flowers, followed by red berries; the branches are winged with a peculiar, interesting corky bark; the brilliant autumn coloring is superb.

18 to 24 in.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	3.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	4 to 5 ft.	5.00

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora (Common-Pearlbush). 6-9 ft. A handsome, bushy shrub that grows well in moist places. The snow-white, pearl-lpike flowers hang on in good size clusters and fairly cover the plant in May and June.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

FORSYTHIA

F. intermedia. A graceful variety with arching branches and bright yellow blooms.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

F. spectabilis. Most profuse of all, with large rich golden yellow flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

HIBISCUS—ALTHEA

H. syriacus (Shrub-althea or Rose-of Sharon). 10-12 ft. Tall-growing shrubs producing in profusion large, handsome, double flowers in various shades during late summer; very hardy, drought-resistant. We offer the following fine varieties:

Anemonaeflorus. Double pink.

Duchess de Brabant. Double red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white.

Assorted Colors: Double Red, Pink, White and Purple.

Priced on request.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

Hydrangeas produce large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color, depending upon the acidity of the soil. They require some protection in winter.

H. otaska (Old Favorite). Produces immense heads of usually blue but sometimes pink flowers.

2 year plants	2.50	3 year plants	3.50
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H. paniculata grandiflora p. g. (Hardy Hydrangea). A most valuable shrub, which produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.

18 to 24 in.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	3.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00		

HYPERICUM

Golden St. John's-wort. Shrub with golden yellow flowers in July and August.

H. calycinum. Aaron's beard. A spreading sort which is a useful ground-cover and bears yellow flowers in mid-summer. One of the best and hardiest, doing well in both sun and part shade.

1 year clump	1.00	2 year clump	2.00
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JASMINUM—JASMINE

J. floridum. A hardy shrub with glossy dark green foliage and golden yellow star-shaped flowers a half inch in diameter, opening in spring and summer. A very desirable and valuable species. Priced on request.

J. nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). A small, spreading shrub bearing bright yellow flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears.

15 to 18 in. 1.00 18 to 24 in. 1.50

KOLKWITZIA

K. amabilis (Beauty-bush). A very upright shrub to 6 feet high with slightly arching branches covered with gay light pink bells in May and June. It grows easily even in rather poor soil, and is very hardy. Good foliage.

18 to 24 in. 1.00 3 to 4 ft. 2.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 3.00

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA— CREPE-MYRTLE

Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flavored Lagerstroemia. Deciduous shrub, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crepe-Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. Reliably hardy as far north as Baltimore. Lavender, pink, watermelon-red.

All plants balled and burlapped.

18 to 24 in. B & B 2.00 3 to 4 ft. B & B 5.00
2 to 3 ft. B & B 3.00 4 to 5 ft. B & B 6.00

Larger specimens priced on request.

LONICERA—THE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 6-8 ft. Half-evergreen; tiny, sweet-scented flowers appear before the leaves unfurl in early spring and in late summer the plant is studded with glittering red berries.

2 to 3 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 2.50
3 to 4 ft. 2.00

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). 7-8 ft. Pendulous branching, with creamy-white flowers, deliciously fragrant; the red fruit remains until autumn.

2 to 3 ft. 1.50 3 to 4 ft. 2.00

L. tartarica (Old Favorite). Shrub grows 8 feet high with pink flowers in early June; followed by scarlet berries.

2 to 3 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 2.50
3 to 4 ft. 2.00

PHILADELPHUS— THE MOCKORANGE

P. coronarius (Sweet Mockorange). 8-10 ft. Great masses of alluring, fragrant, snow-white flowers in May and June; splendid verdant foliage. One of the very finest and most beloved old-fashioned flowering shrubs; perfect for cut flowers.

P. virginiana. A tall variety 7 to 8 feet high. Large clusters of double flowers almost 2 inches across that are pure glistening white and have a delicious fragrance.

Prices for above:

18 to 24 in. 1.00 3 to 4 ft. 2.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 3.50

PRUNUS

P. glandulosa alba plena (Double White Flowering Almond). A small tree bearing many white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit.

P. glandulosa sinensis (Pink Flowering Almond). 5-6 ft. Charming clusters of double-pink blossoms on drooping branches in early spring.

15 to 18 in. 1.50 24 to 30 in. 3.00
18 to 24 in. 2.00

RHODOTYPOS

R. kerrioides (Jetbead). A bushy shrub with fresh green foliage and pure white flowers in May and June. Bunches of shining black berries enhance the shrub all winter. Will grow in shade.

Kerria japonica pleniflora (Double-flowered Kerria). A graceful 6 to 8-foot shrub bearing double pompon-like yellow flowers in May and June. Bushy in habit of growth.

Prices for above:

2 to 3 ft. 1.50 3 to 4 ft. 2.00

RHUS

R. canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). 8-10 ft. Low spreading shrub with showy heads of yellow flowers in spring and bunches of coral-red fruits; the fragrant, aromatic foliage turns brilliant orange and scarlet in autumn. Withstands drought and is excellent on dry, rocky wastelands.

2 to 3 ft. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 3.50
3 to 4 ft. 2.50

R. cotinus (Common Smoketree or Purple Fringe). 12-15 ft. A smoky mist of pale purple blossoms in July makes this a very fascinating shrub. In autumn the foliage is painted handsomely in brown, red, and yellow tints. Priced on request.

ROSA

Rose hugonis. Used entirely as a flowering shrub. It is most attractive and hardy. You will be very pleased with its use.

18 to 24 in. 1.50 2 to 3 ft. 2.00

SPIRAEA—THE SPIREAS

S. anthony waterer (Anthony Waterer Spirea). 3-4 ft. A free-blooming, compact shrub, with broad, flat heads of deep pink flowers all summer. Especially excellent when planted in front of taller shrubs.

15 to 18 in. 1.00 24 to 30 in. 2.00
18 to 24 in. 1.50

S. thunbergii. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spireas.

18 to 24 in. 1.50 3 to 4 ft. 3.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.00

Reevesiana. Throwing out long branches that curve gracefully and covered with clusters of double white flowers.

Van houttei. The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June.

18 to 24 in. 1.00 3 to 4 ft. 2.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 3.00

Blue Spirea—Caryopteris. (See page 15.)

SYMPHORICARPOS—SNOWBERRY

S. chenaulti. This is the choicest of the Snowberries. It is by nature a very graceful shrub growing into a shapely plant. Has small foliage. Bears in the fall an abundance of deep pink fruits.

S. racemosus (Snowberry). An upright low-growing shrub with pink flowers in July, which is valued for its waxy, showy white berries in fall. Very effective in mass in the shrubbery border.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry, or Indian Currant). Vigorous, quick growing shrub; covered with reddish-purple berries, which persist all winter. Excellent for borders. Above priced on request.

SYRINGA—THE LILACS

S. persica (Persian Lilac). 8-10 ft. Loose, broad panicles of pale lilac flowers on slender, arching branches in May and June.

2 to 3 ft. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 4.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.00

S. villosa (Late Lilac). 7-8 ft. Bushy, compact habit, with pale pinkish-lilac flowers in June; fragrant.

2 to 3 ft. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 3.50
3 to 4 ft. 2.50

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 12-15 ft. Fine old-fashioned shrub. The great bunches of purple-lilac flowers have a most pungent, delicious fragrance. Being one of the most vigorous shrubs, it is not particular as to its location.

2 to 3 ft. 2.50 4 to 5 ft. 5.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.00

Larger sizes priced on request.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). 12-15 ft. The flowers are white with the same attributes possessed by the Common Purple Lilac.

2 to 3 ft. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 5.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.00

Larger sizes priced on request.

S. vulgaris french hybrids (French Lilacs). 6-12 ft. These delightful shrubs have beauty of form and color; the panicles of flower are larger than those of the common Lilacs, and very fragrant; hardy and easily grown.

18 to 24 in. 2.00 3 to 4 ft. 5.00
2 to 3 ft. 3.00 4-5 ft. 7.50 to 10.00

S. Charles Joly. Deep red-mauve, double.

S. Charles X. Dark reddish purple flower in magnificent clusters.

S. Jacques Calot. Single pinkish lilac flowers, averaging about 8 inches long.

S. Ludwig Spaeth. Large, single white flowers, pyramidal in form.

S. Pres. Grevy. Blue-violet to soft pink, double.

S. Mme Lemoine. Pure white, double variety.

S. Michael Buchner. Pale lilac flowers, double.

TAMARIX

T. africana (African Tamarix). 12-14 ft. An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance. Panicles of pink flowers in April and May and feathery, gray-green foliage. Very effective near water and thrives at the seashore.

2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50		

VIBURNUM

V. burkwoodi. A new hybrid Viburnum growing to 6 feet. Fragrant with flowers in early spring. It likes a sunny, well-drained situation and plenty of moisture. Brilliant fall foliage. This is a very choice plant that should find a place in many gardens.

15 to 18 in.	3.50	24 to 30 in.	6.50
18 to 24 in.	5.00		

V. carlesi. Shrub 5 to 6 feet high with waxy white, deliciously fragrant flowers in clusters. A very hardy variety doing well in either full sun or part shade.

15 to 18 in.	5.00	24 to 30 in.	10.00
18 to 24 in.	7.50		

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Shrub 10 to 12 feet high with large white flowers in great profusion at the end of May, followed by showy scarlet berries.

2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50		

V. opulus sterile (American Snowball). A shrub that is familiar to everyone; becomes covered in early spring with perfect balls of snowy white flowers; does best in well-drained sunny spot.

18 to 24 in.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	2.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00		

V. tomentosum (Double-file Viburnum). Flat-topped clusters of pure white flowers lie along the top of the horizontal branches. Bluish black fruit. Grows to 10 feet.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

V. tomentosum sterile (plicatum). (Japanese Snowball). A 7 to 8-foot shrub with 3-inch white "snowballs" in June.

2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

VITEX

V. macrophylla (Bigleaf Chaste-tree). 5-6 ft. Attractive spikes of lavender-blue flowers in August and September; the leaves are star-shaped and greenish gray. Likes the sun; responsive to spring pruning.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

WEIGELA—DIERVILLA

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flower by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine.

New Weigela, Bristol Ruby. Pat. No. 492. 6-7 ft. Improved Eva Rathke. Best red Weigela grown. Flowers throughout summer and fall. Exceptionally hardy and vigorous.

18 to 24 in.	2.00	2 to 3 ft.	2.50
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W. candida. A shrub to 8 feet. White flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	2.00
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W. eva rathke. A charming Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Midsummer.

2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4 to 5 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50		

W. nana variegata (Dwarf Variegated Weigela). 4-5 ft. Dwarf, compact, with pale pink flowers and variegated leaves.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	3 to 4 ft.	2.50
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W. rosea. Clear pink flowers, upright grower. Seldom overgrows.

2 to 3 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00		

Vines and Climbing Plants

For quick results in covering the bare sides and softening the sharp angles of buildings, hiding unsightly fences, beautifying and shading porches, bowers, and summer-houses, vines and climbers are indispensable. The sweeping vines about a porch or trellis appeal to everyone.

EUONYMUS RADICANS

Wintercreeper. Small glossy evergreen foliage. Hardy.

E. radicans carrierei. A variety of low, spreading growth. Priced on request.

E. radicans colorata.

2½ inch pots .....	.35
2 year field plants	1.00

E. radicans vegetus (*Bigleaf Wintercreeper*). Strong-growing evergreen with handsome foliage and scarlet fruit. Priced on request.

Gelsemium sempervirens (*Carolina Yellow Jessamine*). Climbing shrub to 15 feet with lustrous foliage and very fragrant yellow flowers.

Strong plants	1.50
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Bignonia grandiflora. A strong growing trumpet-vine with beautiful flowers.

Strong Potted Plants	2.00
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AMPELOPSIS— (PARTHENACISSUS)

A. quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*). 30-50 feet. This well-known climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises, old stumps, etc. Its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson and scarlet in autumn.

2 year plant	1.00
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A. tricuspidata (*Veitchi*) (*Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy*). Grows very rapidly and clings to the smoothest surfaces, forming a mat of beautiful overlapping foliage of rich olive green which turns to shades of scarlet, orange, yellow, green and gold in the autumn.

2 year strong plants	1.00
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HEDERA—IVY

H. helix (*English Ivy*). One of the finest of all plants for covering buildings or for a ground-cover almost anywhere. In winter the green leaves show white veins.

	Each	Doz.	100
2½ inch pots .....	.30	3.00	20.00

H. helix baltica. Very hardy variety with small leaves.

	Each	100
2½ inch pots .....	.35	30.00

LONICERA

L. goldflame. Immense, showy clusters of trumpet-shaped buds and fragrant blooms. The outside of the petals is brilliant flame-pink, the inside a creamy golden yellow. Dark glossy foliage adds to its charm. The plants can be sheared to form a hedge or allowed to grow naturally as a vine or shrub. Bloom freely from early spring until heavy frost.

Strong plants	1.50
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L. japonica halliana (*Hall's Honeysuckle*). The old fragrant Honeysuckle with creamy yellow flowers.

Strong plants	1.00
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Quantity prices on request.

WISTERIA

Grafted wisteria—Guaranteed to bloom and bloom early.

W. floribunda rosea. Popular variety with flowers of clear pink.

W. floribunda praecox (*Issai*). Blue. Blooms when very young; quite often three-year-old plants will produce flowers. Not a fast grower.

W. alba. White.

2 year grafted potted plants	2.50
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Roses

Roses—the mere name is an inspiration to garden lovers. Nothing can take the place of the Rose. In order that you may have success in growing these beautiful plants, we offer a few cultural suggestions. They thrive best in a garden where the morning sun reaches them. All roses should be planted so that the place where they are grafted or budded is two or three inches below the surface. Tramp in firmly and water well. Keep the soil around the roses well cultivated and clean. Roses can be protected in winter by mounding up the dirt around them and covering the ground with straw or litter to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.

We list below the roses we have in quantity, the most popular varieties and the ones most likely to succeed in this region. However, we often have others in fewer numbers, depending upon the crop yield. All are two year field grown plants.

2 year field grown plants.....	1.25 each or 12.50 per doz.
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RED

Red Radiance
Etoile de Hollande
Ami Quinard
Sensation

PINK

Pink Radiance
Briarcliff
Betty Uprichard
Editor McFarland

YELLOW

Souer Therese
Luxembourg
Mrs. E. P. Thomes

TWO TONE

Talisman
Pres. Herbert Hoover

WHITE

Caledonia
K. A. Victoria

CLIMBERS

Paul's Scarlet—Red
Talisman—Two tone
F. K. Druschki—White
Silver Moon—Creamy
Pink Radiance—Pink

PATENTED ROSES

(Newer Introductions)

2 year field grown plants.....	2.00 each up
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PINK

Charlotte Armstrong
Mary McBride
Horace McFarland

RED

Mirandy

YELLOW

Peace
Eclipse

TWO TONE

Signora—Orange and Yellow
Rubaiyat—Pinkish Copper

FLORIBUNDAS

Pinnochio—Pink
Red Ripple—Red

CLIMBERS

Blaze—Red

Conditions prevent us from planting less than six roses and then only when plant bed is already prepared. The above prices are for bare root plants handled only in dormant seasons. Additional charge will be made for Potted Roses, which can be handled any time.

Fruit Trees

Due to the uncertainty of crops, fruit prices are left out of this catalogue. Will be priced on request.

APPLES

The varieties offered below are some of the best known and proven sorts. Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated.

4 to 6 ft. Trees Prices on Request

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest. Medium or large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripens early June and lasts 2 or 3 weeks.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, yellow, good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine.

Yellow Delicious. A very fine apple, similar to the Delicious in flavor and time of its ripening.

Mammoth Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap; fruit darker red and larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best apples.

Stayman's Winesap. Also a seedling of Winesap; dark red, firm flesh, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best; strong grower.

Winesap. The old-fashioned Winesap. No better apple to be had; needs no description.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop Crab. Large, deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; very popular.

PEACHES

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay sub-soil is an ideal soil for the Peach; however, the Peach has the faculty of adapting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

4 to 6 ft. Prices on Request

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Belle of Georgia. Ripens the first to fifteenth of August. Fruit is large, white

with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. One of the very best market sorts. Freestone.

J. H. Hale. One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow, finely colored; flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.

Elberta. Midseason. A valuable large peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; free-stone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

CHERRIES

4 to 6 ft. Trees Prices on Request

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

Royal Anne. Large, light yellow and red; known as Wax Cherry. June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Large Montmorency. Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.

Early Richmond.

PEARS

4 to 6 ft. trees Prices on Request

Bartlett. Large, yellow, most popular. August.

Garber. Large, pretty yellow with red cheek. Resembles Kieffer, but ripens last of August. A thrifty grower and valuable sort.

Kieffer. Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at 3 to 4 years old. One of the surest bearers.

Seckel. Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

PLUMS

4 to 6 ft. Prices on Request

Abundance—Botan. One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

Burbank. Best and most profitable among the growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequaled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

Red June. Ripens first of August, fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow, half cling; slightly subacid and of good quality. Very productive.

Shropshire Damson. Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. A favorite old sort for preserving, etc. September.

GRAPES

No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November. Well rooted vines. Prices on request.

PURPLE GRAPES

Concord. Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

WHITE GRAPES

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom, tender and sweet.

RED GRAPES

Caco. A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord.

Ground Covering Plants

Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge). A ground cover which will grow in all shady situations and the only plant which will thrive under pines. Used also for bordering in sun or shade.

Strong plants	1.00 each
Light plants	50.00 per 100

Vinca major. The large Periwinkle is an evergreen trailer used as a ground-cover and for window-boxes. Large blue flowers. Quantity prices on request.

V. minor. The small Periwinkle is a widely used plant with smaller, neater foliage than the preceding. Fine free-flowering ground-cover with lilac-blue flowers. Quantity prices on request.

V. minor alba. A desirable white-flowered form. Priced on request.

Euonymus radicans colorata (Red-leaved Wintercreeper). 6-12 ft. Long narrow reddish purple leaves. Excellent for winter coloring.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. pots	.35 each
2 yr. field plants	1.00 each

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). The old fragrant honeysuckle with creamy yellow flowers.

Strong plants	1.00 each
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Hypericum calycinum (Aaron's Beard). Grows 1 foot high. Produces yellow flowers. Good ground cover.

Strong clumps	1.00 each
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Juniperus conferta (Litoralis). Excellent for the rockery or in front of low evergreens.

12 to 15 in spread	2.00	18 to 24 in. spread	4.00
15 to 18 in. spread	3.00		

Hedges

If your fences and dividing lines are made of hedge they immediately become a thing of beauty, and upkeep is materially reduced. Once established your living fence or hedge will last for years and with a little care will become more beautiful as time rolls along.

Listed below are several varieties of plants that are most commonly used as hedges and are well adapted to this purpose.

Abelia grandiflora—A. Rupestris. Beautiful evergreen foliage, fragrant pinkish bell-shaped flowers. Full description on page 5.

Chaenomeles cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). Makes an impenetrable hedge. Full description on page 15.

Eleagnus pungens. Fragrant flowers. Attractive red fruit. Evergreen. Full description on page 6.

Ilex crenata rotundifolia (Large-leaf Japanese Holly). Glossy green foliage. For formal or informal effect. Full description on page 6.

Spiraea thunbergii. Upright growth. Small white flowers. Deciduous. Full description on page 18.

Spiraea van houttei. Graceful arching branches. White flowers. Full description on page 18.

Special prices on above for hedge plantings.

Ligustrum (Privet) Hedges:

L. sinense (Amoor River). The best of Privets for southern hedges. An upright grower, almost entirely evergreen.

18 to 24 in., per 100..25.00	3 to 4 ft., per 100..40.00
2 to 3 ft., per 100..30.00	

L. lucidum. Beautiful large glossy evergreen foliage. Full description on page 7. Special prices for hedge plantings.

L. obtusifolium regelianum (Regel Privet). Exceptionally hardy. Semi-evergreen.

2 to 3 ft. 1.25 each or	75.00 per 100.
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Tulip Bulbs

FOR FALL DELIVERY

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Gresham's Nursery

Located on U. S. Route No. 60, 2 miles west
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